make their conquests. The Moors may

thousands to the "Plaza de Toros" every

are in the same condition. I think there

are more beggars in Spain than any other two countries joined together. A blind child or a crippled old woman are blessings

to any family, for it then necessitates a

strong, healthy member to guide it about the streets and roads to beg. After all they seem to have a comfortable time of it. They

do not look as if they suffered. They have no cares—they roam among the hills and woods, often in groups, and if you chance to surprise them before they have time to put on their imploring looks, you will find them recounting stories and having a merry time. Children in arms, too young to realize anything of their surroundings, are

taught to hold out their tiny hands, too

small to contain a centime, and I imag-ine can say "una pesata" before they can re-

peat the name of mother. If you refuse the mother the money she then asks for it, "for the sake of the baby." From what I have

seen of Spain, I have come to the conclusion

that I prefer to have lived under the rule of

the Moorish kings than in the Spain of to-

day. Everywhere one has evidence of the industry and intellect of the Moors. Their beautiful Alhambra—that impregnable fortress of the Sierra Nevadas—is a

work of art enough to immortalize any nation—but the Alhambra is not the

only building left. Wherever one turns he finds the wonders of their work. As I used to sit on the balconies of the Alhambra, high above Granada, and looked down

on the city and the valley of the Darro, I did not wonder that Boabdil wept when he

was forced to leave it. I wept, although it

Alhambra, with its groves and gardens, is "Paradise." A four weeks' sojourn within

its precincts and under its ruined walls

Journeying northward, after visits in Seville and Cordova, I eventually arrived

since the representation was for the benefit

of a hospital and under royal patronage.

The Queen and court were to be present;

the most celebrated toreadors were to take

part. Curiosity to see this vaunted na-tional sport led me with thousands of

others to seek my way to the "Plaza de Toros." All Madrid was in holiday attire.

It was a wonderful spectacle. I shall never

forget it, and for barbarity shall never see

its equal. Yet the Spaniards glory in this

amusement, and can see nothing repugnant

in it. The poor people will sell their beds to go to a bull-fight and the presence of roy-

alty adds to its brilliancy. It is impossible

to describe it, for words cannot picture it.

can, an immense amphitheater, with seat

towering above each other, and crowded

with tens of thousands of people, from the

infant in arms to the gray-haired, tottering

old man. The only covering to the arena

s the beautiful, bright blue sky. All about

you are gaily-dressed ladies, with flowers

in their hair, partially concealed by their

lace mantillas, each one toying with an

immense fan, an article of feminine apparel

that no other woman can handle or use

with as much grace as the Spanish woman,

for rich and poor possess the same grace. They have taken off their gay-colored

richly embroidered shawls and hung them

over the railing in front of them.

The color that meets the eye in every

direction is marvelous, and makes a most

brilliant picture of itself. The band plays

and the signal is given for the entrance

into the arena. To me this part of the per-formance is fascinating, for with gaily-caparisoned horses, the richly-dressed

toreadors, there is no spectacle to equal it.

After the defile another signal is given for

the bull to enter. Great doors are swung

open and the bull dashes into the arena,

where he is met by the toreadors, with their bright silk cloaks, to be enraged by

having them shaken in his face. It is a

pitiable sight, since it is known that there

s no chance in favor of the fine animal that

has come in so full of life. His end is death;

he cannot escape it, but the greater his strength, the longer will be his torture.

Until he falls down from the loss of blood

his tormentors do not leave him an instant's

rest. There is so little danger for the

toreadors, you have scarcely any sympathy for them and wish that some of them would

be tossed up. When their bright cloaks

have been shaken until the bull is furious

then the torture begins. Long sticks with

barbed irons in them, are thrown at the

animal by the toreador who must fasten

them in the bull's back by planting them

between the horns. This act requires great

dexterity, but the toreador rarely fails to

place two at a time. Sometimes these

sticks are filled with fire-works, and as the

bull, bleeding and aching with pain, jumps

in the air, the fire-works exploding all the

while, a wild shout of joy goes up from the

spectators. When this sport has been con-

tinued for some time, the picadors come

in with the horses. The latter are blind-folded, so as not to see the angry bull, who

soon dashes for the horse, often lifting him

and his rider up into the air and goring the horse to death. The details of this part of

scribe. Here again the dumb creature has

no chance for its life. The horses are

never taken into the center of the arena.

but kept at the side, that, when the bull

charges on him, his rider can escape, which

he invariably does. Horse after horse

is thus gored to death, and their bodies are lying everywhere.

blood the more the people enjoy it. As the

bull grows weaker, and after the killing of

perhaps six or a dozen horses, a new torture

must be inflicted. This is done by the

sword. An immense one, several feet long,

is to be thrust into the bull near the base

of the neck. This usually finishes him.

Still he may charge about for several min-

utes longer, but soon he is down, and death comes to his relief. The band again plays,

three horses harnessed together and beaten

at every step by several men dash in, the

dead horses and poor bull are dragged away out of sight, the bloody arena is dressed with fresh sand, the multitude cheers and

applauds the successful toreadors, who

acknowledge the victory, (f) and the next

bull is brought in. And thus the repre-

sentation continues for hours, or until it

becomes too dark to see. This day in ques-

tion eight bulls were to be killed, and no one could tell how many horses. I left the

place feeling perhaps human life was dear

in the sight of this people, but I doubted it.

The Spaniards may be charming people in

dividually, but collectively they are the

A condemned criminal in England must

allowed to see three Sundays between

his sentence and his execution. Of course.

him. The custom is a relic of mediæval

England's recent naval manenvers had

The Anson, one of the most powerful battle

authorities declined to be captured or to

pay the ransom, and peppered away at the

Anson from their small batteries. The Anson, instead of demolishing the place

with her heavy guns, made one reply with

much of a respite to prepare for death.

most cruel race I know.

Interview with an English Lawyer.

blood on all sides, and the more

paintings fail to

of it. Imagine,

made me familiar with every part of it.

## NEWS OF THE LABOR FIELD

Comments of a Local Labor Organ on the Results of the London Strike.

A Workingman Discusses the Effect of Labor-Saving Machinery Upon Manufactory Employes, and Another Talks Politics.

The end of the London strike was brought about in a manner that seems to be looked upon with favor by the more intellegent classes of workingmen. The condition whereby the strikers are to receive an advance of wages on Nov. 4, with the proviso that no further interruptions are to occur, is one whose propriety and fairness is conceded. A local labor brgan, in commenting upon it says; "The present strike is the most notable in history for the numbers involved and the tenacity with which the issue is waged by the strikers. There can be no doubt but the strike was well planned and that able generals were placed at its toward the men is in striking contrast with

head. The course of the English press the course usually pursued by the pro-monopoly press of the United States when similar disturbances have occurred in this country. Recognizing the justice of the demands on which the strike is based, a majority of the English papers sustain the dock hands in their effort to secure fair remuneration for their toil. The effect of the strike, if successful, will be far reaching, and will give a new impetus to the agitation that has been systematically carried on for years by the federated trades and Social Democrats, and may largely increase the labor repre-sentation in the House of Commons. When the spirit of unrest settles upon an intelligent people, no matter what the country or nationality, it is the result of disease in the social organization, and the agitation which follows is but the effort of the body to throw off the poison which impairs its strength and usefulness. Sometimes it causes an eruption on the surface, like the London strike, but the effect is beneficial to society, as a whole, if public concern is aroused and people address themselves to a search for the cause of the disease and ap-

At a recent meeting of carpenters in this city the question was brought up concerning the increasing surplus of unemployed men, growing out of the introduction of labor-saving machinery. One artisan present cited as an illustration of the point the fact that years ago five men required a whole winter to make a threshing-machine that would clean five hundred bushels of wheat a day. "Now," he said, "the factories are turning out a machine in a few days which will thresh from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels a day, with fewer hands, and the question I would like to raise is what are the men who are thus thrown out of work going to

That is something which ought to be taken into consideration by every workingman in the city, and the whole country for that matter," said another to a reporter who was present. It is one which will demand a settlement before very many years, too. Every piece of labor-saving machinery that is introduced into our factories to-day dispenses with a certain amount of manual labor. Machines are doing work to-day in every department of manufacturing which formnired from two to twenty men, and it is but fair to inquire what will become of those who are thrown out of em-ployment. One conclusion is mevitable. rkmen must endeavor to become more killed, and thus try to hold positions which would otherwise be more quickly replaced by machines. This, of course, will only be a temporary remedy, but after all it will do for the present generation. Let the next look after itself."

The Labor Signal and John J. Cooper. The Labor Signal, which prides itself upon its loyalty to the Democratic party, and which, at the same time, poses as the bldest and best friend to the laboring plasses of Indiana, dips into politics just far enough to confess its inability to support John J. Cooper, Democratic nominee for alderman in the Third district. By way of compromise, however, it would sug-

get an independent ticket. The opposition to Mr. Cooper, as universally conceded among Indianapolis workingmen, is based upon his denunciation of trades-unions. "I cannot vote for him," said a union man. last week, to a reporter, "although I have voted the Democratic ticket for twelve years; and I am not alone, either, in my opinions. I doubt whether Mr. Cooper will receive enough votes from the laboring men of Indianapolis to make a respectable showing."

Labor Notes.

Boston has 7,000 union tailors. Oregon has 20,000,000 unsurveyed acres. Indianapolis hod-carriers work eight

Bricklayers Union now meets on Thurs-In London, 314,000 persons are dependent on "odd jobs" for a living.

Single tax people will hold a State convention in this city Sept. 26. Union machinists in New York buying or eating non-union bread, are fined \$2. Workmen at a Scranton brick-yard haniled 106,000 bricks in one day recently.

The movement for a machinists' union in his city is meeting with encouragement, J. P. Martin left last week for New York sadelegate to the international convention

It is thought that the Franconia (N. H.) will be started up soon.

A block of coal exhibited at the Iowa State fair is thought to be the largest ever mined; it weighed 7,000 pounds.

August Tamm, jr., of German Typographical Union, No. 14, foreman of the Telegraph composing-room, is dangerously ill with

Lyons, France, is completing the world's biggest dam, begun a century ago. It is 1,000 feet long, 175 feet high and the foundations are 100 feet deep. North Dakota will be the first State, as a

State, to make provision for a system of manual training, and 40,000 acres of land are set apart for that purpose. The Philadelphia electricity exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in 1876 was very

small. To-day \$300,000,000 is invested in the 3,000,000 lamps and 109 railways. The Central Labor Union will give a ball Oct. 3, at Mænnerchor Hall. Admission 50 cents. The proceeds will be used for the advancement of the eight hour movement. The trades-union Labor day committee wound up its affairs Sunday and adjourned.

Seventy dollars were sent to the Clay county miners, and \$30 additional will be The largest coal-breaker in the world is in operation at Edwardsville colliery. Luzerue county, Pennsylvania. It prepares for market 4,000 mine cars of coal every ten

Queen Victoria has the largest bound book ever made. It is eighteen inches thick and weighs sixty-three pounds. It contains the jubilee addresses of congratu-

A machine is to be tested in the New fork postoffice which, it is claimed, will stam 24,000 letters an hour. By hand eight men would be required to stamp the same number in the same time.

A single sheet of paper, six feet wide and seven and three-fourths miles in length, has been made at the Watertown, N. Y., paperworks. It weighed 2,207 pounds, and was made and rolled entire without a single

The plan of submitting the amendments to the constitution of the International Typographical Union to a vote of the membership is not proving satisfactory. A large per cent. have not voted on the laws submitted by the Denver session.

The convention of single-tax advocates to be held in this city on the 26th will be the first effort to effect a State organization of this branch of reformers. Advices received by L. P. Custer indicate that the attendance will be good, and a number of

The following ladies and gentlemen will take part in the musical and literary entertainment to be given by Typographical Union, No. 1, at Paffin's Hall, Thursday evening Sept. 26: Morris Ross, Miss Mattie Waugh, Mr. Will David, Miss Lovejoy.

Miss Anna Lutz, Miss Laura McCorkle, Mrs. Leon Bailey, the Mandolin Sextet Club (Kirk, Dick, Smith, Reber, Heitz, tet Club (Adams, Atkinson, Green, Brian) and Mr. John Merl.

In Turkey the house in which a man lives cannot be seized for debt, and sufficient land must be left to serve for his support.
The homestead is inviolable. The creditors must even provide the debtor with some humble dwelling if the land forfeited to them has none sufficient for his needs.

The wheel-makers of this city have been somewhat indifferent in regard to their organization, and the employes in one shop have received a sharp cut in wages. The effect has been to stimulate the men, and there is every prospect that from this time on the Wheel-makers' Union will grow

One of the curiosities of the agicultural college of Texas is the fact that of nine young men who took the "agricultural" course three remained with the college as "professors" and but one is put down as now engaged in farming, and he is also a railroad agent. Two are lawyers, one a teacher, one a druggist and one remains a "student." Of the large majority taking the "mechanical" course two have gone to farming, while four took up the law.

An Englishman has invented a machine which effectually picks the strigs (stems) from red and black currants without the use of the fingers. The currants are distributed upon a band which is ever passing upward; at the top of this is a revolving brush, which takes the strigs from the currants leaving the currants to rell down currants, leaving the currants to roll down to the bottom into a receiver. It is very interesting to see that scarcely a strig ever got to the bottom of the band but was sure to be carried up again under the brush and out at the back of the machine.

It is high time for all workingmen to bear in mind that the whole industrial movement must rest upon a basis of morality. intelligence, industry and sobriety. Morality embraces all. Labor organizations that put forth immoral persons, male or female, to represent them in any way, must, in the nature of things, go to the wail. The great masses of American workingmen and women are moral and truthful, and abhor deception. All immorality and deception reacts on the heads of their organizations. The fate of the K. of L., after bad, dis-honest, untruthful, designing men and women reached the ascendancy, should be a warning to all others.—Industrial News.

The trade-unions of the city have taken preliminary steps to hold a rousing eighthour meeting in one of the opera-houses or public halls during the fall or early winter. Every union in the city will be asked to affair throughout will be conducted by laboring men and strictly in labor interests. After the first meeting the Central Labor Union will organize for a series of meetings during the winter, and May 1, if the weather permits, is likely to witness the greatest labor demonstration ever witnessed in the city. That will be the time set by the American Federation of Trades to inaugurate the eight-hour work-day, and the sentiment now is to make a public exhibition of their strength.

A call has been issued for a conference of epresentatives of the labor press of the Inited States and Canada, at New York on Oct. 11 and 12. The object is to discuss ways and means to advance and promote the interests of the labor press, already a powerful and growing factor in the Na-tion's progress; the establishment of fra-ternal relations between the men who editorially direct the labor papers, to the end that they may co-operate in improving the field of labor journalism; the establishment of an associated press for gathering and transmission of true and accurate reports of industrial conditions in their localities," etc. There are now more than three hundred papers devoted to the interests of organized labor, and some of these have grown from insignificant beginnings into journals of ability and means. Five years ago there were probably twenty labor papers published in the country.

## OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Among the marvels of a Norway, Me., farm is a sunflower stock on which are over

The mate of a Maine schooner has a seal that follows him like a dog, and is allowed to take a bath in the sea whenever it likes. A Dresden manufacturer has produced thread from the common nettle so fine that sixty miles of it weigh only two and one-

James Lester, a veteran of the war of 1812, is thought to be the oldest pensioner in Connecticut. · He lives at Lyme, and is in his ninety-ninth year. A village in northern France has the shortest name in the world. It is the little

ommune of Y, in the department of the omme. It has 200 inhabitants. John Cardwiler, and Iowa well-digger, laims to have found, at the bottom of one of his diggings, a piece of rock on which stars and stripes are distinctly formed.

Smokeless powder has proved a humbug, as it will not retain its normal explosive quality under prolonged field service. Such is the verdict of the English Ordnance De-

The prisoners in the Texas penitentiary raise sugar-cane and refine its juice. After paying all the costs of food, fuel, shelter and lothing, \$65,000 has been turned into the State from this work.

Clocks on the American pattern are exported from the Black Forest to such an extent that the old-fashioned Black Forest clock in a wooden case is slowly disappear-

ing from the market. A New York police sergeant was retired on a pension the other day who had been on the force twenty-seven years, and in that time had never lost a day on account of

sickness or been fined for misconduct. It has been estimated by men of science, who have investigated the subject, that the rock of Niagara is being worn away by the waters at such a rate that in a few thousand years the cataract will work up to

Cordele, one of Georgia's newest cities, situated in Dooly county, is a place with a population of 3,000. A year and a half ago site on which it is built was a cornfield. It is already aspiring to have a street railway and electric lights.

For every trunk carried 500 miles by rail in the United States one is smashed to the extent of \$3. There has been no improve-ment in the matter of handling baggage from the time the first trunk was unhinged and split from top to bottom. In Italy no clergyman can be an inspector

or director of a state school, a law having been recently passed to the effect that the local control of schools shall be in the hands of heads of families. The object is to cut the schools loose from clerical influ-There are, according to an account just published, 1,000 hotels in Switzerland. making up 58,000 beds, and employing 16,000

servants. The annual receipts of these hotels amount to \$10,000,000, and they give a net profit of 33 per cent. on the capital The first hearse ever used in Brunswick. Me., has been standing for many years in the barn of the town almshouse. Last week

it was purchased by two Canadians, who put a small stove and several blankets in t, and started with it to make a tour through Canada. An English paper states that some days ago there was terminated at Warsawa lawsuit which lasted four centuries. The suit was over a forty-acre piece of uncultivated

land. It was commenced in 1490, and was, curiously enough, brought to an end by The great Black Hamburg grape-vine, at Hampton Court, London, had 1,000 bunches removed from it when the vine was flowerng so as not to exhaust it, but from 1,400 to 1,500 still remain. It was planted 121 years

the ground is now forty-five inches. A picture painted over a thousand years ago (in A. D. 859) by Kanaoka, the father of apanese pictorial art, is reported to have een discovered in a pawn-shop in Tokio. t is said to be a masterpiece, and in a wonderful state of preservation. It is a figure about two feet high, representing a priest.

ago, and the girth of the stem a foot from

An Arizona paper says that at Proctor's well, Santa Rosa, the shells of seventeenyear locusts were brought up from a depth of 763 feet, to which depth the piping extends. It says: "There was quite a quantity of them. The entire shell was perfect, also the limbs and hairy covering on the

Among the smart old people in Dexter,
Me., are Mrs. Phæbe Moore Campbell, who
will celebrate her 101st birthday Oct. 13
next, and Mr. Charles Roncoe, 100 years old
last March. Both enjoy good health, and
Mrs. Campbell had a handsome quilt, finished since her last birthday, on exhibition
ished since her last birthday, on exhibition
at the Easton, Me., fair this year.

Ceptable. Even in Africa
try the seasons seem late. Even in Africa
the same condition of weather prevailed.
Spain's greatest charm and interest to
cene lies in all that which is connected with
the Moors, for it seems to me that when
they were here a higher state of civilization prevailed than now in what historians
call "Christian Spain." I hold grave

Most of the new art dresses are appropriate only for the few, and not the majority.

## SPLENDID ACQUISITION

Parry Road Cart Manufactory Among the City's Leading Industries.

A Young Establishment That Employs Hundreds of Hands and Ships Its Products All Over the Country.

There is no more conspicuous illustration of business success to be found in this city than the Parry Manufacturing Company, now making over 500 road-carts every working day in the month. This is a stock company, of which David M. Parry is president, O. R. Clements vice-president, Thomas H. Parry superintendent, and S. C. Parry secretary and treasurer.

This great business is the outgrowth of a comparatively insignificant beginning, the Parry Manufacturing Company having succeeded the C Spring-cart Company, formerly of Rushville, this State.

"We began making road carts at Rushville," said Mr. S. C. Parry, "in 1883, and came to Indianapolis on account of shipping facilities afforded here and the inducements that presented to increase our business. We saw this was a magnificent center from which to distribute our manufacture, and we did, as we now see, very wisely in coming here." "I suppose," remarked the reporter, "that your output of carts is greater than it was

at Rushville!"

"We make more carts here in a day," said Mr. Parry "than we made there in a year. are now making over 500 carts a day, and we expect in the near future to increase the number to 800. Indeed, I have no doubt that before next spring we will average one thousand carts a day. We are now putting in an electric plant, by means of which we ex-pect to do all our welding. This new en-terprise will be in operation within sixty

This great establishment makes nothing but carts, and from the rapidity with which it turns them out, it would appear to the casual observer that in a few years nearly every man on earth would have a twowheeled vehicle under him. There are six different styles of these carts, all, however, of the same quality, workmanship and finish. The establishment has received a number of very large contracts, the largest being for 15,000 road carts. As 150 carts fill a freight car, it will be seen that here were sufficient vehicles, closely packed, the wheels being detached, to fill one hundred freight cars. These carts are shipped all over the United States, from Maine to California, from the lakes to the gulf. The sale on the Pacific coast is constantly increasing. Many are shipped to Boston, New York and and Philadelphia, and find their

"We have shipped a few carts to Canada," said Mr. Parry, "but not enough to amount to anything. We need not try to sell there, as the Canadian import duties are against us. We know that a good many of our vehicles have gone to Central America through exporting houses, and also to Australia. The last-named country will some day be a good customer. England cannot compete with the United States in making carriages, carts or wagons. This country is greatly in the lead in that class of manu-

"At what prices do such carts retail?" "In this country they sell all the way from \$15 to \$20, owing to the remoteness of the dealer from the point of manufacture It has not been many years since we could get at wholesale \$25 for every cart we could turn out. You can readily see that they are sold very close now, but they are made of excellent material and the work will bear close inspection.

When the company began business in this city twenty carts was a day's work. They now employ 375 hands, and in a busy season they will run 800 men. The demand has been so great lately that little stock has accumulated, but a considerable quantity will be manufactured ahead this winter to meet the spring trade. The establishment covers a large extent of ground on South Illinois street, below South street, and though scattering, the force appears to be admirably ordered. The wheels are near at hand, being furnished by the Woodburn-Sarven Company, which is next door. most wonderful machine is the tire-shrinker, used for putting the tires upon the wheels, two men upon one machine being able to tire 1,200 wheels in a day. There is a clever piece of machinery for boring out the hubs, this being Mr. D. M. Parry's invention. Except the hubs, which are usually of elm, the wood used in the road-carts is Indiana hickory. The reporter voiced an apprehension that such a preposterous use of hickory would soon exhaust the supply in this State. He was told to have no fear on that account for the supply was not, as yet, seriously disturbed, new growths coming in all the time.

A TRIP THROUGH SPAIN.

Castles Less Attractive than Those in Dreams -The Brutal Bull-Fight.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

MADRID, Sept. 10. - Castle hunting in the performance are too disgusting to de-Spain has been proverbial for centuries, but I am content to look, for after a trip through this "garden spot of the world," as many of us have been taught to regard it: after a sojourn of weeks among its old Moorish ruins and other antiquities, I am more content to visit the country than to live in it, since all my ideas of its romance and chivalry have been destroyed. I have asked myself many times, "Can historians have exaggerated the qualities of the Spanish race, or are the people of to-day wholly different from their ancestors?" Or, perhaps, I saw everything "as through a glass, darkly," but I must confess to disappointment in a people have always placed on a different level from all other nations. To attempt to describe a journey in Spain could not be have been written about it, and the subject is not yet exhausted. The route for all sight-seers is about the same, and, after all,

done in a letter, since books upon books the traveler can only give impressions, for it requires a residence among people to know their character, and a knowledge of their language to understand their customs. Even with all this, how often, after years spent with friends, we find we have not learned all their qualities, either for good

Our entire journey, from the time of entering Spain at Portbon until our arrival in its capital, has been remarkable. We have not been attacked by brigands, robbed, delayed or even ill, except the days spent on the "blue Mediterranean." From Barcelona to Malaga requires several days by sea, and if you are compelled to take a small boat it is probable the sea will show the voyagers that it can be both smooth and rough, changing from one condition to the other without the slightest provocation. Malaga was a | Comes True," and give it the top place on welcome sight, for, even if it is dirty, com- | the bulletin boards. mercial looking and uninteresting, it meant repose for our sea-sick bodies. It was here I saw a novel sight, and at first could not understand it. On the top of one of the ruined towers of the old fortress that overlooks both the city and sea. I saw men and boys with fishing poles and lines, apparently amusing themselves by casting the lines in the air, as one usually throws them into the water. They made a picturesque group, and curiosity led me to approach them to see how men could be so interested in such idle pastime. When within a nearer range of vision, I found they were fishing for birds, which they caught with considerable dexterity by means of flies or insects con-cealing the hook. But I looked in vain for the sunny skies and the Andalusian beauties. I have decided both are myths. It has rained nearly all the time I have been here, and I have suffered from the cold. I have worn an overcoat nearly every day, and a fire some days would have been ac-

doubts whether it was such "holy zeal" that spurred on Ferdinand and Isabella to CONDITION OF THE MARKETS

have been cruel people toward their enemies, but I doubt if they tortured the more humble of God's creatures as they do in this century. To see the birds with their eyes put out to make them sing better, to see nearly every dog hobbling about on three legs, half the cats with one eye or no tail, and the bull-fights that draw thousands to the "Please de Tores" every Speculative Wheat Continues to Show Admirable Strength at Chicago.

Sharp Upward Twist Given to Values by Re ports of Competitive Buying by Cana-Sunday-all tells a story far better than words. The majority of the people prefer to beg rather than work—the land is neg-lected and uncultivated. Many people can neither read nor write, and their families dian Millers-Hog Products.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS. Dull and Comparatively Characteriess Business at the New York Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.-Money on call was easy at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@712 per cent.

Sterling exchange quiet and weak at \$4.84 for sixty-day bills, and \$4.8712 for demand. The total sales of stocks to-day were 73, 040 shares, including the following: Atchison, 2,340; Delaware, Lackawanna & West-

ern, 3,200; Lake Shore, 1,950; Louisville &

Nashville, 3,120; Missouri Pacific, 2,510;

Northwestern, 1,500; New Jersey Central,

2,410; Northern Pacific, 1,900; Northern Pacific preferred, 8,539; Reading, 2,400; St. Paul, 7,900; Union Pacific, 2,050. The limited character of the stock market was again demonstrated to-day, and outside of the coal stocks and Sugar Trust there was no movement of interest, although Northern Pacific preferred, Louisville & Nashville and St. Paul supplied most of the business. The opening was weak, with the "bears" and traders still selling, though there was a full demand for the offerings. First prices were generally from 18 to 12 per cent. lower than last evening's figures, and Sugar Trust was off 34. An official denial of the intention of the company issue any bonds or crease the stock of the company in any way was telegraphed to the secretary of

had never been mine. When in Venice I thought I had found "dreamland," but the the Stock Exchange, and the announce-ment of this fact led to covering by the "shorts," while there was lively bidding up of the price upon them, and the stock rose 2 per cent. from its opening figure, retiring all but 34 at the close. The total stocks became the special feature of the day, and Jersey Central scored another advance, to 122, which was 1 per cent. higher than it attained westerday but it sould not hold here in time to see the much-talked-of bull-fights. The fight I have just seen was the most notable of the season yesterday, but it could not all of the improvement. The New York, Susquehanna & Western stocks came into prominence, and the preferred made a ma-terial gain toward the close. Northern Pacific preferred, together with Louisville & Nashville and St. Paul, became quite actve, and the first named rose to 7412. a gain of 112 per cent. over its lowest price, and Louisville advanced to 7778. The unfavorable bank statement, however, caused some reaction, and the best prices were not maintained at the close, which, however, was firm at the figures. Susquehanna & West-ern preferred shows a final advance of 1 per cent., but all the others were for small ractions only.

Railroad bonds were fairly active during he session, and, like stocks, showed a firm one throughout the hour. The changes in quotations were small and generally insignificant. The Kansas & Texas issues were again the feature, but their net gains were not important. The sixes, however, were specially active, and contributed \$109,000 to the day's total of \$487,000. The sales of bonds for the week were only \$4,-221,000, against \$7,872,000 for the last week.

Government bonds were dull and weak State bonds were neglected. Closing quoour per ct. reg ... 12678 C., St. L. & P...... 151 Tenn. new set. 5s. 102<sup>1</sup>2 Lake Shore.......105<sup>3</sup>4 Mutual Union 6s. 102 Michigan Central. 91<sup>1</sup>2 St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s 8912 O. & Mississippi... 2314 St. L. & S. F. gen. m.119 O. & M. pref...... 92 Adams Express...149 Peoria, D. & E..... 21 Pittsburg ..... hes. & Ohio..... 234 W., St. L. & P..... 17 C. & O. pref. 1sts. . 65 C. & O. pref. 2ds. . 40 Chicago & Alton. . 128 Wells & Fargo Ex. . 138 Western Union. . . . 843

C., B. & Q...... 10878 \*Ex. dividend The weekly bank statement shows the fol Reserve, decrease......\$3,155,375 

 Loans, decrease
 100,900

 Specie, decrease
 3,338,800

 Legal tenders, decrease
 851,600

 Deposits, decrease
 4,140,100

Circulation, decrease...... 41,800 The banks now hold \$1,979,400 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule. NEW YORK, Sept, 21.-Bar silver, 9234c.

TRADING AT CHICAGO.

The Ups and Downs of the Market with the Range in Prices of Leading Articles.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—To-day's trading in wheat ruled rather dull, but the undertone was decidedly firm. News was scarce, and as the market got pretty well evened up in the shuffle yesterday, the crowd was disposed to await developments. Outside business was next to nothing. Opening figures were about on a level with yesterday's close, and, in a short time, the market stiffened up 3sc, December going to 80c and May 8312c. The most important bull news received here was a Minneapolis dispatch saying that Canadian millers had advanced their buying prices for wheat 6@8c per bushel in Manitoba, and that some of them had recently been getting supplies at Toledo. Under the influence of this news and the reported working of 100,000 bushels more here for export, the market took on decided strength late in the session, and during the last twenty minutes a lively trade was witnessed, and the best prices of the day were attained. Final closing prices showed a net gain of 3, 2 10 Corn was moderately active and easier early, but firmer as the session advanced The free movement created considerable pressure to sell the near futures, and the market opened a shade under yesterday's closing prices, was easy and declined 1400 3sc, ruled active and firm, closing at 1sc lower than yesterday on near futures and 1sc higher on deferred futures. Oats were quiet and easier with the bulk of the trading in May. A fair number of buying orders for that month were on the market at 2212c, and all offerings at that figure were readily taken. A light business was done in pork and the feeling was rather easy. Prices ranged about the same as reported yesterday. A quiet and dull feeling pre-vailed in land and prices ruled easier. Trading was light in ribs and the feeling was easy without much change in prices

CHARLES HOLMAN BLACK.	The leading futures ranged as follows:				
	Options.	Open'g.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Sensational Journalism.	Wheat-Oct	784	7858	7814	7858
Life.	Dec	7958	80	7919	80
Scene-Editorial rooms of the Vorlt.	Year	7879		78	7814
Telegraph Editor-Here's a dispatch from	May	8318			8338
Illinois to the effect that Brown, the re-	Corn-Oct	32			3178
covered lunatic, whose hiding place we dis-	Nov	3158	3134	3112	3134
covered, has hanged himself.	Dec	3114	3138	3118	
Editor-What was the reason?	May			****	3358
Telegraph Editor-His neighbors got	Oats-Oct	1912			1912
hold of our paper with the story of his life,	Dec	1934	1934	1958	
and he couldn't stand the disgrace. How	May	2258			2258
shall I head it?	Pork-Oct	\$10.75	\$11.00	\$10.75	\$11.00
Editor-Put a scare head on, "Dr. Brown	Nov	9.2219		2255	9.2212
	Jan	9.10	9.15	9.10	9.1212
Hangs Himself. Another Vorlt Prediction	Lard-Oct		2224		5.8712
Comes True," and give it the top place on	Nov	5.75	5.7712	5.75	5.7712
the bulletin boards.	Jan	.2:::		. 2221	5.7712
	Sh't ribs-Oct.	4.7712	4.8212	4.7712	4.80
A Curious English Law.	Nov	4.6212		****	4.65
Interview with an English Lawyer.	Jan	4.6212		****	4.6212

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 7812c; No. 3 spring wheat, 66@68c; No. 2 red. 7814c; No. 2 corn, 32c; No. 2 oats, 193sc, No. 2 rye, 4112c; No. 2 barley nomi-nal; No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.25; prime timothyhe can thus be hung in a little over two weeks, but the three Sundays must pass over his head before the gallows claims seed. \$1.26; mess pork per brl, \$11; lard per 15, 5.95c; short-rib sides (loose), 4.95@5c; dry-salted shoulders (boxed) unchanged; shorttimes, when a criminal was allowed that clear sides (boxed) unchanged; whisky, dis-tillers' finished goods per gal, \$1.02; sugars, cut-loaf unchanged. one very comic and instructive feature. On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market was unchanged. Eggs, ships, claimed to have captured Aberdeen, and demanded a ransom of £500,000, but the

Receipts-Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 110,000 bu; corn, 425,000 bu; oats, 184,000 bu; rye, 19,000 bu; barley, 49,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 24,000 brls; wheat, 76,000 bu; corn. 133,000 bu; oats, 260,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

AT NEW YORK.

sacks. The market was dull and steady: Sales, 16,350 bris.

Wheat—Receipts, 161,450 bu; exports, 19,100 bu; sales, 448,000 bu futures. The spot
market was dull; No. 2 red, 84@84½c elevator, 84@85¼c affoat, 84@85¼c f. o. b.,
No. 2 red, 81½c; steamer No. 2 red, 81c;
steamer No. 3 red, 76c. Options were dull
and ½@¼c higher on the early business,
closing weak at about yesterday's prices;
No. 2 red, September, 84½@84¼c, closing
at 84½c; October, 84½@84 11-16c, closing
at 84½c; November, 85¾c, closing at 85¾c;
December, 865@86 15-16c, closing at 86¾c;
January closing at 87¾c; May, 91%@9158c,
closing at 91%c.

closing at 913sc. Rye quiet; Western, 48@52c. Barley dull; Canada, 70@75c asked. Barley malt quiet; Canada, 85@95c. Corn-Receipts, 228,800 bu; exports, 99,974 bu; sales, 280,000 bu futures, 154,000 bu spot. The spot market was moderately active and weak; No. 2,  $40^{1}2@40^{5}80$  in store and elevator,  $41@41^{1}20$  affoat; No. 2 white, 410; ungraded mixed,  $40^{1}2@41^{3}40$ ; low mixed, 400. Options were dull and weaker; September,  $40^{1}20$ ; October,  $40^{7}80$ 40 15-160, closing at  $40^{7}80$ ; November,  $41^{1}4@41^{3}80$ , closing at

41<sup>1</sup>4c; December, 41<sup>3</sup>8@41<sup>1</sup>2c, closing at 41<sup>3</sup>sc; May, 42@42<sup>1</sup>sc, closing at 42<sup>1</sup>sc.

Oats—Receipts, 159,000 bu; exports, 200 bu; sales, 90,000 bu futures, 63,000 bu spot. The spot market was dull and weak. Options were quiet, irregular and weak; September, 26c; October, 2578@25 15-16c, closing at 2578c; November, 2614c; spot No. 2 white, 2812c; No. 1, 28c; No. 1 white, 35c; mixed Western, 2412@28c; white Western, 29@36c; No. 2 Chicago 27c

No. 2 Chicago, 27c. Hay steady and quiet; good shipping, 50c; good to choice, 65@80c. Hops quiet and

Coffee-Options opened steady at unchanged to 10 points decline, and closed with September and October firm, and others barely steady at unchanged to 10 points up. Sales, 26,250 bags, including, September, 15.70@15.75c; October, 15.65@15.85c; November, 15.65@15.70; December, 15.60@15.85c; Fahrn 15.60@15.80c; January, 15.65@15.75c; February and March, 15.70@15.85c; May, 15.70@15.90c; June, 15.65@15.75c; July, 15.75@15.80c; spot Rio firm and quiet; fair cargoes, 1934c. Sugar—Raw dull and nominal; refined 4c lower and quiet; C, 6<sup>1</sup>4@6<sup>3</sup>8c; extra C, 6<sup>5</sup>8@6<sup>7</sup>8c; white extra C, 7@7<sup>1</sup>4c; yellow, 6<sup>3</sup>8@6<sup>1</sup>2c; off A, 7<sup>3</sup>8@7 9-16c; mold A, 8c; standard A, 734c; confectioners' A, 734c; cut-loaf, 838c; crushed, 838c; powdered, 838c; granulated, 8c; cubes, 84c. Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans quiet; open kettle, good to fancy, 28@46c. Rice steady and in fair demand; domestic, 4@64c; Japan, 448@

Cotton-seed oil dull and weak; crude 32@34c; yellow, 38@40c. Tallow dull and weak; city (\$2 for packages), 412@4 9-16c. Rosin steady and quiet; strained, common

to good, \$1.0212@1.0712. Eggs tirmer; Western fresh, 2012c. Receipts, 2,484 packages.

Pork steady and quiet; mess, inspected. \$12.25@12.75; mess, uninspected, \$12.25; extra rime, \$10.25@10.50. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies, 12 lbs, 634c; pickled shoulders, 414c; pickled hams, 1014@1012c. Middles quiet; short clear, 5.62c. Lard steady quiet; Western steam, 6.35@6.3712c sales September, 6.35c; October, 6.31c; November, 6.18c; December, 6.16c; January, 6.18c; February, 6.20c; March, 6.25c.

Butter-Fine firm; Western dairy, 90 12<sup>1</sup>2c; Western creamery, 12@13<sup>1</sup>2c; Western factory, 7<sup>1</sup>2@12c. Cheese steady and quiet; Western, 6<sup>3</sup>4@8c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.- Wheat - Western easier; No. 2 winter red, spot and September, 8014c; October, 8014 2803c; December, 827s 2832sc. Corn-Western easy; mixed spot, September and October, 3934240c; November, 393 @401se; January, 39@391se. Oats—steady Western white, 26@27e; No. 2 Western mixed 24@25c. Rye stiff at 50@52c. Hay steady; prime to choice timothy, \$13@14. Provisions unchanged. Butter and eggs unchanged. Coffee entirely nominal; Rio, fair, 1919c. Receipts-Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 5,000 brls; corn, 9,000 bu. Sales-Wheat, 215,-000 bu; corn, 178,000 bu.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Quiet and Unchanged-Hogs Opened

Active and Higher, Closing Quiet. Indianapolis, Sept. 21. CATTLE.-Receipts, 350; shipments, 1,250, But few fresh arrivals, and the offerings were mostly butcher grades; market quiet at unchanged prices.

2.75@3.10 Stockers, 500 to 800 fbs..... 2.00@2.60 Good to choice heifers..... 2.50 @ 3.00 Common to medium helfers..... Good to choice cows..... 2.40@2.75Fair to medium cows..... Common old cows...
Bulls, good to choice shippers....
Bulls, common to fair feeders....
Veals, common to choice.... 1.00@1.60 2.10@2.50Milkers, per head......15.00@30.00

Hogs.-Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,400. Quality good; market opened active and higher on account of light supply and urgent demand; closed quiet. All sold. Mixed..... 4.25@4.45 SHEEP.-Receipts, 100; shipments, 200. Sup

ply very light; market steady. 

 Good to choice shippers
 \$4.20 \( \pi \) 4.50

 Fair to medium shippers
 3.65 \( \pi \) 4.10

 Stockers, common to good
 3.25 \( \pi \) 3.75

 Lambs, common to good...... 3.75@5.75 Bucks, per head...... 2.00@3.50

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Dovers' Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, —... Market steady; choice to extra beeves, \$4.35\varphi\$4.70; steers, \$3.10\varphi\$4.30; stockers and feeders. \$1.85@3.10; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1.25@2.90; Texas cattle, \$1.50@3; Western rangers, \$2@ Hogs-Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 6,000. Market weak and 5@10c lower; mixed, \$3.75@4.35;

Sheep—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,000. Natives, \$3.50@4.70; Western, \$3.70@4.15; Texans, \$3.60 @ 4.15; lambs, \$4.25 @ 6. BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 127 car-loads through and 6 car-loads for sale. The market was steady and unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 12 car-loads through and 22 car-loads for sale. The market was active and firm, with advancing

heavy, \$3.60@4.05; light, \$3.90@4.70; skips,

Hogs-Receipts 35 car-loads through and 66 car-loads for sale. The market was dull dium and heavy, \$4 a 4.40; corn-fed Yorkers \$4,50@4.60; pigs, \$3.50@4.50; grassers, \$4.25 @4.35; roughs, \$3.25@3.50; stags, \$3@3.45. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21. - Cattle-Receipts, 1,100; hipments, 700. The market was strong. heavy native steers, \$4.04.55; fair to good native steers, \$3.80.04.10; stockers and feeders, \$2@2.80; range steers, \$2.25@3. Hogs-Receipts, 500; shipments, 400. The market was steady. Fair to choice heavy, \$3.80@4.10; packing grades, \$3.70@4; light, fair to best, \$4.10@4.35. Sheep-Receipts, 800; shipments, 1,500. The market was steady. Fair to choice, \$3.20@4.25.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 3.303; shipments, 1,311. Steady, except cows, which were strong to 5c higher: good to choice corn-fed steers, \$4 24.25; common to medium, \$2.90@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.50; grass range steers, \$1.60@2.70.

Hogs-Receipts, 3.776; shipments, 891. Weak and fully 10c lower; good to choice light, \$4.12\frac{1}{2}\pi 4.25; heavy and mixed, \$3.50\pi 4.05.

Sheep-Receipts, 551; shipments, none. Steady; good to choice muttons, \$3.60\pi 4; stockers and leeders, \$2@3.20.

INDIANAPOLIS MARKETS. A Week Closes in Which Trade Has Been Very Satisfactory and Prices Strong. Indianapolis, Sept. 21.

The trade in the third week of September has been decidedly better than in either of the preceding weeks of the month, and considerably in excess of the corresponding week last year. The cooler temperature of the last four days helped business noticeably, and if fall-like weather will continue the volume of business in all departments will doubtless reach very satisfactory proportions. The dry goods men seldom experience a larger business in Setember than in the week closing to-day, and prices carry, as a rule, a very firm tone. Grocers have had a moderately active week; the volume of traffic with them this month has averaged well with former years. The strong tone to prices has tended to stimulate their trade. The provision men speak of business as being very quiet, but this is not unusual as their financial year nears its close. The outlook now is that farmers will have to sell their hogs low, but they have plenty of corn, say the packers, and must make up the deficit in price by increasing the weight of their hogs. The produce men have had fairly busy week. Apples, pears at peaches, with the cooler weather and light Ruling Prices in Produce at the Seaboard's Commercial Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Flour—Receipts.

25.140 packages; exports, 4,333 bris, 15,183

Peaches, with the cooler weather and light er arrivals, have taken on a very firm tone and are considerably higher than a week ago. Cranberries are selling better with the cooler weather, and prices are higher. Irish potatoes are in light supply and light er. Sweet potatoes are in fair supply and

steady in price. Watermelous and nutm melons are in light demand and selling low. Lemons are still high on light receipts. Oranges are selling slow, but there are only a few on the market. Hides are active, and indications are for an improvement in prices. Poultry, eggs and butter are all firm at quotations. Other markets feature-

The Indianapolis Market Report shows the receipts of wheat to-day to have been 9,000 bu. The market is firm at the advanced prices, owing to small offerings and good demand. We quote No. 2 red sales at 76 4c track—later, 76 4c; No. 3 red, 72 2736; rejected, 64c for poor, up to 70 271c for choice samples, the ruling figures being 66 268c; September, 76 4c; October, 76 4c. Corn—Receipts posted to-day, 3,000 bu; yesterday 7,200 bu. The offerings are small, with demand limited. Shippers report business very light. Their bids are on the basis of 30 4c for high mixed. mixed, and 31c for high mixed. We quote No. white, 33½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32½ @33c; No. 2 yellow, 32¼c; No. 3 yellow, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 32½c, No. 3 mixed, 32c; ear, 32@33c.

Oats-Receipts posted to-day. 12,000 bu; yes-terday, 10,000 bu. Oats are offering a little more freely and market is barely steady. No. 2 white, 2212 @ 2319c; No. 3 white, 2119c sales and bid; No. 2 mixed, 20c; rejected mixed, 17@19c; unmer chantable, 14@15c. Bran-The market is easy. Shippers are bidding \$7.75@8 for spot. Local dealers are paying \$8.25@8.50. Hay and Straw-Receipts posted to-day, 1 car; yesterday, 1 car. Shipping demand small. There is a fair demand for choice and No. 1 timothy; other kinds sell slowly. Timothy hay, choice, \$11.50; No. 1, \$11211.10, the latter figure of old; No. 2, \$9; prairie, No. 1, \$727.50. Straw,

A Landlord's Troubles.

Detroit Free Press. A landlord who was before one of the Circuit Court commissioners the other day to see about getting a non-paying tenant out of his house, explained: "It is now five months since I got a cent of rent. Their first excuse was the death of a child. Their second the sickness of the husband. Their third his being out of

work. Their fourth was that a relative had died. Their fifth was given yesterday."
"What was it!" asked the commissioner. "Well, I called at the house and rang the bell. No answer. I then went to the side door. No answer. Then I went around to the kitchen, where I found the woman. told her I had come to make a last demand before appealing to the law, and she insisted that I go around to the front door and ring the bell. I did so, and she opened the door, looked me over from head to foot, and

"Sir, if you have called to see my hus-"But you'll do just as well, madam. L

have come for the rent.' "Who are you, sir?"
"Your landlord, of course." "I can't place you, and I shall pay you no money until you are properly identified. Call with your papers some day next week."

A Saloon Trust of One.

Louisville Commercial.

In Peoria, Ill., a responsible business firm has offered the city authorities \$75,000 annually for the exclusive privilege of selling liquor at retail. He engages that the sa-loons shall be of as unobjectionable character as possible, and that none shall be opened in the vicinity of a school or church. or where they may do injury to any business. They are to be closed every weekday night at 10 o'clock and all day on Sundays; no liquor is to be sold to intoxicated persons or minors, and no gambling is to be allowed. The proposition is said to be un-der serious consideration by the municipal authorities, and may be accepted.

Unlimited Capacity.

stood in the center of the room, drinking in everything before him, as if unable to satisfy a voracious appetite for -. Husband-I'll bet he was from Kentucky.

Wife (reading aloud to her husband)-He

DO NOT FAIL TO READ THIS

"I Cannot Say Too Much in Praise of Gun Wa's

"If it had not been for Gun Wa's Remedies you would not find me washing at the washtub, doing my family washing," said Mrs. Francis Jones, of No. 7 Ellsworth street, city, to a gentleman, when calling on her in regard to a statement concerning the treatment she has received from Gun Wa. Said Mrs. Jones: "I think it is only just to let the public know what benefit I have derived by using Gun Wa's Chinese Herb Remedies. I have been troubled for probably five years with external and internal piles, which, at times, would become so inflamed as to compel me to remain in bed for several days. Besides this disease, I have been a sufferer from female weakness all my life, and, at times, would suffer from an aggravated case of dyspepsia. I have, these last three or four



not only such from this city, and have undergone at least a dozen different treat-ments during this time. I had a severe operation performed on me in Chicago about two years ago on account of my piles, and was told at the time by the certain physician, that through this operation I would be entirely relieved of these piles. But very sorry was my after experience. Very soon I became convinced that this operation did me no more good than all the other treatments. I underwent from former physicians. In short words, \$150 were spent in full confidence on doctors and all kinds of medicine, and in return I received nothing but polite talk. It was on account of a friend of mine that I was persuaded to see Dr. Gun Wa and try his vegetable remedies. It will suffice to say that I can only speak in the highest terms of his treatment regarding my case, and that I am deriving more benefit, since using his remedies, then I ever did before. I would advise any person, afflicted similarly as I was, to go and consult Gun Wa without besitation Besides I invite any lady to call and enable me to substantiate the above, in person.

Gun Wa is a Chinese physician, who cannot, under the American laws, practice medicine; so he has prepared a line of Chinese vegetable remedies, which he sells for various diseases. He has been in Indianapolis for several months, during which time he has effected so many remarkable cures that his name will soon be a household word in Indiana. His suite of parlors are in the second story of 25 West Washington street. Every patient sees Gun Wa privately. No charge for consultation, examination or advice. A friendly chat with Gun Wa costs you nothing. I you can not call on him personally, send for his circulars on cancer, tape-worm, rheumatism, piles, female weakness, catarrh, or his book on nervous diseases and general debility. Cures guaranteed. Office hours-9 to 12 A. M., I to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. In writing always inclose four cents in stamps. Call on or address.



GUN WA.

25 West Washington St.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.